

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

NUMBER 161.

WANTED.



WASHINGTON.

Conclusion of Senator Carpenter's Speech on Louisiana Affairs.

The President's Proclamation Issued with Authority.

No Case Made Before the President to Authorize Him to Interfere.

The Decision of a State Court Not Binding upon Congress.

General Features of Representative Dawes' Finance Bill.

Latest Report of the Condition of the Affairs of the Syndicate.

Much Difficulty Experienced in Disposing of the Bonds.

A Court of Inquiry Ordered in the Case of Gen. Howard.

Recommendations for Life-Saving Stations on the Northern Lakes.

Louisiana Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARPENTER'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The second act of the domestic drama entitled "the Louisiana Case," was produced in the Senate Chamber of the United States this afternoon in the presence of a large and highly-respectable audience. If anything, the attendance was larger than yesterday. The curtain was rung up promptly at 1 o'clock, when the eminent light comedian, Mr. Carpenter, stepped briskly forward, and, from his position, had a clear appearance until he sat down. He maintained the rapt attention of the audience. He was frequently applauded, and but for a rule of the Senate would have been encored at the close of the act. When he had finished his lines

MR. MORTON.

claimed the attention of the people, and for ten minutes he fairly made Rome howl. Blood was in his eye and thunder in his voice. The light comedian was held up to the gaze of the assembled multitude as the champion of the men who have been scouring Louisiana since 1863. He was accused of being in league with the assassins of the 100 negroes at Fairfax Court House, in 1872, and a speech was made to him, referring to his "eloquent appeal" to a new election in Louisiana, which was a highly-seasoned blood-and-thunder production such as he has delivered himself a hundred times before while drumming up State support for a military campaign. Mr. Carpenter's exposition of the villainy practised under the Kellogg Government, aided by Federal troops and corrupt officials by no means failed to interest him. It is expected that on Monday he will bring his heated gun to bear on the Wisconsin Senator, with the intention of demolishing him forever.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The discussion of the resolution in Gen. Howard's case to-day in the House received the undivided attention of the members. By some strange circumstances, out of the numerous Major and Brigadier Generals and other gentlemen who had lower rank in the army during the late war, who are now in the House, there was not one who knew that the accused before a Court of Inquiry had the right of challenge, and the amendment of Gen. Frye, of Maine, to secure to Gen. Howard that right was the occasion of a warm debate, which kept the seats well filled, and demonstrated the interest that is taken in the case. Gen. Howard's views.

THE FAIR USE CASE.

A delegation of the district attorneys were heard by the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They ask that the tax upon wine be changed so that it will amount to 50 cents a gallon. The bill introduced by Mr. Morton (Morton) has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TAX CERTIFICATES.

After February 1, 1874, the persons upon whom tax certificates are held by the city for tax purposes will be raised to 5 PER CENT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

WM. KELLEY, Receiver.

WM. KELLEY

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)
mities conducting the examination, because it is completely exonerated Gen. Howard; his case would be as unsettled as now. A large portion of the people would believe it was a case of political whitewashing.

Mr. WOOD said that the Committee which investigated Gen. Howard's case in 1871 was unfair, and said that important witnesses against Gen. Howard had been excluded from the committee.

J. F. HOAR, who had been a member of that Committee, replied to Mr. Wood's allegations, and said that after he (Wood) had consumed sixty days of time of the Committee, three days had been given to Gen. Howard, and that Mr. Wood desired to withdraw the case, which would have required witnesses to be brought from South Carolina. Gen. Howard, he said, had never received the statute of limitations for suit in life.

Mr. WOOD retorted upon Mr. Hoar by stating that that gentleman had been the friend, counsel, adviser, defender, and small legal trickster who had engineered the case of Gen. Howard.

As soon as the word "trickster" was pronounced the Speaker's hammer fell.

Mr. GARFIELD called Mr. Wood to order, and the Speaker declared that the expression was unparliamentary.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the word "trickster."

Mr. RANDALL moved that Mr. Wood be allowed to proceed in his defense.

Mr. WHEELER: "Has not the hour to which the gentlemen from Indiana (Coburn) were entitled expired?"

The SPEAKER: "Just this moment."

Mr. WHEELER: "Then I call for the regular order of business."

The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Frey's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 172; nays, 64.

The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. A private bill involving a new and important measure of revenue was introduced. It was a case of a trading-vessel, the Norman, which was pressed into service during the war, and which was captured by the enemy. The Master and crew were thrown into a military prison at the Hague. The Master was entitled to his pension according to the rank of a Master in the navy. It was supported by Meers, BUFFINGTON and BUTLER (Mass.), and opposed by Mr. HOLMAN in the announcement of a civil pension-list. The bill was passed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A joint resolution provided for furnishing copies of the Congressional Record to members of the Senate, was introduced. It was a committee of the House of Representatives, and the substitute adopted by the Senate, was non-concurred in, and a committee of the House of Representatives, originated a bill to provide for sending twenty-four copies for each Senator and member. The Senate substitute provides twenty-three copies for members and forty-one for Senators.

HEROES RECOGNIZED.

Mr. COX offered a joint-resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the steamship Atlanta for saving the crew of the brigantine Atlantic in mid-ocean. Passed.

ANSWER TO THE SPEAKER.

A sentence in the speech of Representative Noyes' speech yesterday on the subject of Indians, instead of reading as it should have read: "If John the Baptist had gone preaching the Gospel in that wilderness, he would not have kept the hair on his head twenty-four hours."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Meeting of Workingmen in Cooper Institute, New York.

Action of Ship-Carpenters and Caulkers in the Delaware Region.

The New York Workingmen.

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A great many exaggerated statements have been made in this city and published in various journals regarding the strength and the designs of the Internationals or Communists. The police authorities are in a large measure responsible for these.

RIDICULOUS STORIES.

They have asserted from time to time that there are 20,000 organized Communists in New York. They have intimated that the worst of that class, that is, the most blood-thirsty and ruined so many thousands of art in Paris, after the close of the Franco-Prussian war congregated here. According to their story, a great many thousands of them are drilled, armed, and ready to rise against the authorities of the city at a given signal. The police even went so far as to say that 15,000 of the National Guard of the city are in the interest of this Communistic gang. When it was suggested that the National Guard of this city numbers only about 12,000 members, they stoned this assertion into the statement that all members of the German regiments were Communists. When it was suggested that the Germans are the most conservative among those out of employment, they abandoned this statement and concluded that only a few companies are drilling.

NO SENSE OF TROUBLE.

To-day the police authorities were very much indisposed to say anything about the matter. As far as anything of any trouble at the great mass-meeting of Workingmen's Cooper Institute to-night we entertained. In fact, the author, after great violent expression, became so tired that this morning, and, affectingly, time and limb that he gave up his theories of the meeting, and again ready to give up their theories of a Communistic conspiracy.

THE NEW YORK POLICE.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says:

"The government of Great Western Railroad, which was seriously interrupted by the frost, is fully restored."

While attempting to cross the Onondaga River at Oneida, N.Y., yesterday, the shift-squadron running from Utica to Oneida, was stopped by a man who was shot and killed before the daybreak. The man who was shot and killed died yesterday at the Binghamton Hospital, and, after several days past, was removed to the same hospital.

In Dayton, yesterday, Mrs. Sarah Hartshorne, a widow, with her son, William, and two children, was found dead.

Six tons of Australian mail went west by the Union Pacific train from Omaha on Thursday, the man who was shot and killed died before the daybreak. The man who was shot and killed died yesterday at the Binghamton Hospital, and, after several days past, was removed to the same hospital.

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At 10 o'clock last night, Officer Cannon, while crossing Gottheil's Prairie, laboring under mental aberration, cut his wife's throat, head, and arms with a butcher-knife, and then cut his own throat. He died in his wife's arms still alive. The terrible affair occurred at Gottheil's house in Miami City.

The trial at Akron, III., is greater than at any previous time. The meetings continue every evening, and more than 1,000 adults in that vicinity have been converted since Mr. Hammond commenced his labors there, seven weeks ago.

The trial of Jerry B. Ash, one of the engineers of the recent fire on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, charged with shooting his wife, was adjourned yesterday at Durley Hall, Bloomington, Ill., Old-Welshington, after which, under the auspices of the Order of the Knights of the Poor of Bloomington, Mass., neighbors in neighboring towns were represented by members and their wives.

James M. Wood, of Cass County, Neb., a prominent member of the Order of the Knights of the Poor, has become evidently deranged, and it is thought that he will die. He called some friends yesterday, said he was going to die, and became irrational at once. He has been in good health.

A Cigar-Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A number of cigar-makers are on a strike to compel employers to return to the rates of wages ruling before the strike.

The Ship-Carpenters and Caulkers Deliver a Warning.

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30.—There is every probability of a general strike of the ship-carpenters along the Delaware. The Caulkers' and Carpenters' Association have sent copies of the following letter to all the builders:

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wealth, and live in accordance with God's holy writ by gaining our living by the sweat of our brow. We are a nation of agriculturists, and we are bound to be so, forsooth, and obeying the laws of the land. We mean no conflict to legitimate enterprises, or antagonize the public welfare, or the common welfare of American citizens, and can红色 the ballot-box without regard to politics."

FIRES.

A Great Conflagration in Cleveland—Loss About \$500,000.

Reports of Other Fires Yesterday.

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.)

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 30.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock this morning in a wholesale hardware store, owned by Koch, Goldsmith & Johnson, on Water street, and after burning two hours spread to the wholesale hardware and saddlery establishment of George Worthington & Co. in the same building. The entire Fire Department was out, but owing to the difficulty of getting water into the upper stories, the fire did not burn. The stock in the Worthington's stock yard nearly ruined by fire and water. The fire started at 10 o'clock, and the firemen will remain until 2 a.m. to extinguish the flames. The Worthington's stock yard is insured for \$200,000 in strong companies. Worthington's stock is worth nearly \$500,000; insured for \$300,000 in good companies. Two fires were hurt, not seriously.

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The SPEAKER: "Just this moment."

Mr. WHEELER: "Then I call for the regular order of business."

The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Frey's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 172; nays, 64.

The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

AT Fort Wayne.

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.)

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 30.—The fort at Fort Wayne, one of the largest in the country. A strong north wind prevailed, and fears were entertained for some time that the whole block would be reduced to ashes. Owing to good management, however, the fire was easily controlled, and was finally extinguished. The firemen were not required to leave the fort.

Mr. WOOD: "I hope my colleague will not interfere."

Mr. WHEELER: "I insist on the regular order of business."

The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Frey's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 172; nays, 64.

The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

CANADA.

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—One ballot for Senator was taken at noon to-day. Storer voted for the nomination of Sir John A. Macdonald and Albert DeWittt was nominated.

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(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.)

TOR

METROPOLITAN MODES.

Revival of Calico Parties—A Unique Assembly of the Kind.

Extraordinary Ingenuity in Costuming—Some of the Most Striking Robes.

Cameos Restored to Ancient Favor—The Prevailing Passion for the Bizarre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Jan. 25, 1874.

The social ball was in full swing, and many maid-servants and the famous old statesmen and stateswomen at and about the city were tripping out their steps with unerring seal. There is no such compliment to pleasure as that you are helping your fellow-beings by having a good time yourself. The self-renunciation of the Christian martyrs was as nothing compared with the sacrifice of devoted matrons of to-day, who give five dollars for a ticket to a charity-ball, where to exhibit a collet costing a thousand.

However, let us not carp at the smallness of their giving, lest they fall to give all. Their modesty, however, carries on a good work, that might languish but for it. The Calico ball used to be one of the chief features of the season; of late it has dropped into disrepute. For the amusement of the thing, though,

all the heads round;

the shining sky of costumes' night is not with some people made it not only the "merry mind" about St. Beaumont and St. Rivo, Middleton, and especially the original type of the Bohemian gods; worshippers. Greene says of

of golden hair, when he comes from his coach.

St. Rivo's robes, when he comes from his coach.

He is in full bloom, and the girls

are in full flower, and the boys

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FARO.

A Lesson for the Young and Unwary.

The Condition of the Game in Chicago.

An Interior View of a First-Class House.

Opinions of a Leading Gambler on the Question.

He Argues that Faro Banks Help the City's Trade.

Precisely How the Game is Conducted.

Progressive Modifications It Has Undergone.

Profits of the Bank—Superstitions of Players.

How the Proprietors Make a Sure Thing of It.

Explanation of the Last-Turn Swindle.

The poets who generally speak all humanity occasionally announce a special lecture for the benefit of the virgin and the callow youth; and newspapers, which tell in prose what poets tell in rhyme, sometimes address themselves, not to all their readers, but to the boys, the girls, and the country people. There are many things which men are well acquainted with, but which are strangers to ingenuous youth. The parent is not apt to give instruction to his children on some most essential points, since he thereby exposes his own weakness, and hence it becomes the duty of a paper, which has no children, and which owns no weaknesses, to act the part of a tutor and instructor to those who would otherwise have to learn, painfully and expensively, by trial and error.

It is unnecessary to inform the young that the passion for gambling, the love of chance fortune, is innate in man. Every boy who ever played marbles knows that he can remember his own emotions, and the low estimation in which "playing for fun" was held. Man, whether savage or civilized, heathen or Christian, is a gambler. The instinct may manifest itself in a hundred ways, in a faro-bank, on Change, or on the Gold Board, but the principle is always the same.

Still, the law and custom have made a distinction between different forms of gaming. For a man to keep a faro-bank is illegal; for a gentleman to avail himself of its services is not illegal, nor improper. In both cases the antagonist loses, but a great deal depends on the person to whom he loses. In one case, we say he was swindled; in another, that he was unfortunate.

If a faro-bank were unlicensed by the law, its profits would be governed by the same rule as those of any other business; there would have to be a certain amount of security in capital, and a certain amount of expense in wages, etc., later, etc. The fair percentage of gain in favor of a bank will do that, under ordinary circumstances. But the moment the law is changed, when the owner of a bank is subject to arrest and fine, and when his customers are also liable to punishment, the number of visitors his profits made of those who do stand must be increased. If a faro game does not give them an unfair one must. If a druggist has but little capital, and must put high prices on his drugs; so must the man who keeps a faro-bank.

As the vigor of the officers of the law increases, so does the unfairness of the gambler. Subject to the moment his customers are arrested, he has one day to abandon the nest. Instead of being satisfied with 3 per cent, he must have 90. He lives by chance, and must charge high on his goods.

Under the new regime, in this city, there is a change. There are new gods in Israel. Bohemian suppliants. What is the name of the new? Is it the name of a gambling-house only when dice prevail in the houses, or upon a wretchedly sworn out. The immediate result is that the gamblers are taking up arms of grace. Faro-banks are increasing like locusts. The gambling-hells are becoming more public.

But before going into the subject of faro, it is only proper to give the views of the popular gamblers of America. We will take the argument of Communists, even though we condemn them, and it is but fair to allow the gambler, who has no newspaper organ, a chance to state his side of the case. If he does not care to know the names of persons with whom he is of mankind never come in contact, men often endowed with decided thoroughness, perverted, indeed.

INTERVIEW WITH A GAMBLER.

In the autumn of 1873, Mayor Medill was favored, with a visit from one of the best-known and most intelligent and popular members of the gambling fraternity of Chicago, who, with the urbanity of the polished mind, said, "I have to have a talk with you, Mr. Holt, about some things." And so, with an understanding with the police authorities, who, by order of the Mayor, were pursuing a relentless and incessant war upon the faro-banks in the city, in order to make the city a more moral place, and in fact, committed all the damage possible. Said Mr. Washburn had regrettably an oath to "break up gambling in Chicago, and day and night the campaign was prosecuted. So it occurred to Mr. Holt, the proprietor of the faro-bank, to try and argue the matter with the municipal executive. As the result of the conference was never in print, a Tribune reporter recently called upon Mr. Holt for the purpose of getting some information concerning his interview with that interview. He found him enjoying an after-lunch siesta on the sofa in the reception room of his establishment, but he was not slow to jump up and make a civil welcome to the reporter in question who the visitor was. The reporter inquired concerning the state of business, and was told that it had been a trifle dull for a day or two, owing to the fact of the recent opening of a new house near by, which derived a large portion of its patronage. It is regarded as the best and "squarest" conducted gambling-house in the city, and by far the most valuable.

REPORTER—I have heard, Mr. Holt, that you once had an interview with Mayor Medill upon the subject of gambling. Would you mind relating the conversation you had with him.

MR. HOLT.—Well, I never expected to make it public, but I will try and give you the main points. I always had a high regard for Mr. Medill, and I am sure that probably he would like to hear something on our side of the gambling question, for it was perfectly evident that he was prejudiced for lack of information. So I called on him one day. He received me

politely, and, in reply to my self-introduction, related that he had heard of me before. With the last words, I proceeded to give him my views, which were, in substance, that the attitude of the police with reference to the gambling-houses simply amounted to persecuting gamblers, they were treating gamblers like felons or escaped convicts; that the police ought to make a discrimination between houses which were nuisances and those which were not; and that the present practice of sending out committees to recognize a recession in favor of gambling, just as many respectable citizens favor the proper regulation of the sale of liquor, was absurd. I then turned around and submitted that it was absurd to attempt to apply to Chicago the same moral code, that obtained in small communities, that was adopted by great commercial cities, and that well-conducted faro-banks were just as much a business and a feature as were dry-goods houses and the Board of Trade, and no more injurious.

THE EDITOR'S REPLY.

—Well, what did the Mayor reply to all this?

MR. H.—He expressed himself as interested in my views of the subject, and understood me to mean that in a gambling-house was upright and square, but as he demurred to my views, he must differ from my conclusion.

He closed the interview by advising me to shut up my mouth a little, and I gave him my word that I would do so.

—Did you shut up your house as you agreed?

MR. H.—I did. I gave orders that no more cards should be played, and none were played for a week or ten days. When I returned home, I found that they had not stopped playing, and had added a new set of cards to the old.

—What was the reason?

MR. H.—The reason was that the bank had lost his last cent, and is unable to reap the benefit of the turn of luck which he might reasonably expect to come in his favor sooner or later.

—What is the weakness of human nature first, in gambling at all, which is the shearest of all foolishness; and second, in the fact that a man is not willing to lose as much as he can get.

—What is the weakness of human nature first, in a game of unluck, but is satisfied with a comparatively small winning in such luck favors him.

MR. H.—No.

—What effect did this singular episode have upon your equilibrium?

MR. H.—I got thoroughly mad, and swore I would never again play cards. I met Washburn one evening on Twenty-second street, and I fairly begged him not to send any more men to break in my door, for I could not stand the idea of being compelled to close my house.

—What was the result?

MR. H.—The result was that he sent a card to me, and I had to close my house.

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